



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in theory," and shows wherein its use is the mark of an untrained mind since theory and practice are as inseparable as an object and its shadow.

Lecture IV likewise analyzes another popular expression, "Figures can prove anything." In this discussion the point is well made that economics has suffered in having borrowed terms from the physical sciences which at best could be but analogous since economics of necessity has its own distinct group of phenomena to describe.

In the concluding discussion with the caption, "In the Long Run," "economic tendencies" are discussed. It is pointed out that while there is no saving virtue in the "long run" there is no necessary fallacy in the phrase. All wise national policies should include this "long run" view.

The lectures are scholarly and written from the social viewpoint. They are addressed primarily to students of economics. They should be of particular interest to Americans since they are written by a foreigner.

FRANK D. WATSON.

New York School of Philanthropy.

Bracq, J. C. *France Under the Republic.* Pp. x, 376. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.

France has suffered much from adverse criticism, most of it superficial. Even some of the French themselves have looked upon their future through dark glasses. Mr. Bracq shows us the other side of French life, though one must admit that the attitude adopted is at times too complaisant toward facts which should prove disquieting. It seems for example that the population question should have more than a single page and foreign and colonial relations deserve more than the passing mention accorded them. But the book lacks because the reader wants so much rather than because of what it contains. It is brilliantly written. The description of the advance in commerce and in national wealth, the contributions which the republic has made to the fine arts, and the active part which public welfare has come to play in the politics of France convince one that French life is still at bottom sound and vigorous.

A prominent place in the discussion is given, as would be expected to the absorbing discussion of the relation of the church to the state and especially to education. Schools have multiplied, there are no longer discriminations between rich and poor in common school instruction. Teachers are better trained, schoolhouses better equipped, in short, the lay schools have proved themselves an unqualified success. A detailed defense against the charge that the schools are atheistic is supported by quotations from textbooks which make out a good case.

Separation of church and state the author believes is proving a blessing even to the church which feared it. "The Catholic Church of France has never had more earnestness in its priesthood," . . . though "this can scarcely be said of the regular clergy, i. e., the members of monastic organizations." The work of the church in philanthropy is given hearty praise. The suppression of the unauthorized orders and separation of church and state will,

the author insists, put the church on a healthy basis. It will go a long way toward removing the church from politics, a condition that has in the past limited its usefulness.

Mr. Bracq's work is an excellent picture of the more encouraging features of contemporary French life. It will be of interest not only to the political scientist but to the general reader who keeps up with the facts of social progress.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.

Bridgman, R. L. *The First Book of World Law.* Pp. v, 308. Price, \$1.65. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1911.

Three recent books, Reinsch's "Public International Unions," Mr. Bridgman's "World Organization" and this volume, mark a departure in the literature of international law. They deal with those parts of the subject which most nearly approach the nature of municipal law, because they have the definite acceptance of the signatory nations through formal acts adopting certain common standards as a part of their own law.

The "First Book of World Law" gathers together the facts which prove that there is in process of development a world government of three departments. There is a world legislature now assured in The Hague Conferences succeeding the earlier conferences of groups of powers which met at the close of periods of war; a world judiciary is appearing in The Hague Court destined to be the beginning of a system of courts with ever widening jurisdiction which will control international affairs; and, finally, the beginnings of a world executive, very humble, it must be admitted, the author finds in such offices as the secretary of the Universal Postal Union and the international committee on weights and measures.

The central portion of the book is given over to a publication of great international acts which have been accepted by a number of states large enough, in the author's opinion, to justify calling the acts world law. Detailed presentation is given the subjects covered by the Universal Postal Union, arbitration, navigation, international sanitation, repression of the African slave trade and the Red Cross. Each division is accompanied by explanatory comments. Minor agreements, accepted by fewer nations, are given in more summary form.

Essentially a reference work, it is probably true, as the author says, that "no person perhaps will wish to read it all, any more than he wishes to read all of his encyclopedia" but no library should neglect to give its patrons access to this material and no one, who wants a review of what has been accomplished in recent international law-making, should neglect the opening and closing chapters of the book. Few of those even who were active in the framing of the various acts, probably realize to what a degree "world law" exists, without a concrete record such as this.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.